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The situation in the Middle East

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Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 16 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of September 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amal **Mudallali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 16 October 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in September 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 September	0830	The Israeli enemy rehabilitated a dirt road and cleared dry scrub opposite the town of Yarun, in the vicinity of point BP17. The work was carried out by one wheel-loader and two excavators equipped with hydraulic hammers that were accompanied by two Hummer vehicles and 10 personnel. At 1155 hours, the boom of one of the hydraulic hammers crossed the technical fence and violated the Blue Line several times. The incident occurred in the presence of a patrol belonging to the Finnish-Irish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished work and the vehicles and soldiers left towards occupied territory, but the construction vehicles remained at the location.
9 September	1500	As the Lebanese Army was conducting a patrol on the outskirts of the town of Marun al-Ra's, opposite points B52 and B52 (1), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and one Defender vehicle arrived on the other side. Three soldiers disembarked, armed their weapons and pointed them towards the personnel of the Lebanese Army patrol. At 1600 hours, the enemy soldiers and their vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
11 September	1645	On the outskirts of the town of Aytarun, between points B55 (1) and B55, a fire broke out inside Lebanese territory over an approximately eight-dunum area of scrub. The fire, which extended some four metres south of the Blue Line, caused a landmine that had been planted by the Israeli enemy to explode. A Lebanese Army patrol and Civil Defence personnel arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire.
12 September	1330	As the Israeli enemy continued construction of the separation wall opposite the town of Kafr Killa, enemy personnel pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank positioned at Jabal al-Tayyarah towards Lebanese territory. The tank left at 1430 hours.
	1600	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms/ Hasbayya.
14 September	2320 2355	Inside the occupied Shab'a farms, on the perimeter of the Radar position, the Israeli enemy fired three flare shells.
15 September	1000 1500	The Israeli enemy army positioned a Raccoon Stalker vehicle, equipped with a camera and searchlights mounted on a mast, inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Aytarun. The camera and the searchlights were directed towards Lebanese territory. Enemy soldiers spread out in the area and pointed their weapons towards Lebanese Army forces.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 September	1036	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Aytarun, the Israeli enemy pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank for approximately 10 minutes towards Lebanese territory and at an Observer Group Lebanon patrol.
17 September	1555	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
22 September	0910	At the Israeli enemy site north of the Zar'it barracks in occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ramiya, the Israeli enemy positioned a Raccoon Stalker vehicle equipped with a camera, which was directed towards Lebanese territory. The vehicle left in the direction of occupied territory at 1010 hours.
24 September	0830	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, in the vicinity of point TP37, opposite the town of Udaysah, the Israeli enemy placed a camera atop a vehicle and pointed it towards Lebanese territory.
26 September	2000	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy launched four flares over the Radar position.
29 September	1045	On the outskirts of the towns of Hula and Mays al-Jabal, opposite point B71, a fire broke out inside Lebanese territory and spread to the area between points B69 and B72 and then into occupied Palestinian territory, destroying an area of approximately 150 dunums of scrub and trees. The fire caused 16 landmines that had been planted by the Israeli enemy to explode. Civil Defence and UNIFIL personnel arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire. Meanwhile, six vehicles belonging to the Israeli enemy arrived from occupied territory.

Sea violations committed in September 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 September	0846	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 September	1837	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 September	1830	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 482 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 September	0552	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0654	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 September	1908	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 815 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2225	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of four minutes.
10 September	1221	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 215 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1755 hours, it violated the boundary again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1918 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 455 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1731	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 12 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 570 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
11 September	1841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 September	0553	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0633	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 572 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0646	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 575 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0739	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0914	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0958	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2009	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 September	1819	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1955 hours, it violated the boundary again for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 705 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2130 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 815 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2327 hours, it violated the boundary a fourth time over an 14-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 740 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
14 September	1856	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 September	1808	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for nine minutes, proceeding on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 September	1357	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 290 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1628	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 September	1718	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
21 September	1746	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for eight minutes, proceeding on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 September	1754	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 482 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 September	1805	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2230	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five minutes.
	2250	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a five-minute period, broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew and sounded warning sirens.
	2253	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 325 metres. The crew of the launch used loudspeakers and searchlights to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 September	0149	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1412 hours, it violated the boundary again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 650 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1426 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 775 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1415 hours, it violated the boundary a fourth time over a 17-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 830 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1807 hours, it violated the boundary a fifth time over a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1450	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, several bursts of gunfire were directed towards Lebanese territorial waters from an Israeli enemy military launch. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 September	1747	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 725 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 September	0704	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0941	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 296 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1032 hours, it violated the again for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 820 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1745 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1032	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic for 30 seconds. At the time, a Lebanese fishing vessel was present inside Lebanese territorial waters.
28 September	1733	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in September 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 September	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0730 hours over Rumaysh.
	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0755 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over Zahlah, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1335 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Zahlah, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1510 hours over Rumaysh.
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before disappearing from radar screens at 2245 hours over Nabatiyah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0630 hours on 2 September over Naqurah.
2 September	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1245 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa, Zahlah, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2245 hours over Naqurah.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0015 hours on 3 September over Yarun.
3 September	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1340 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1545 hours over Rumaysh.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2330 hours over Aytarun.
4 September	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1315 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1005 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1040 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Zahlah, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1805 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Ba'abda and Matn before leaving at 0025 hours on 5 September over Rumaysh.
	1815	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Sidon and proceeding as far as Beirut and Akkar. At 1825 hours, the warplanes disappeared from radar screens over Akkar before reappearing at 1830 hours over the sea west of Beirut. The warplanes left at 1832 over the sea west of Tyre. They also fired decoy flares over Ghusta and Baskinta.
5 September	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0520 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1400 hours over Naqurah.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1915 hours over Naqurah.
	1540	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0025 hours on 6 September over Rumaysh.
6 September	0325	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 0915 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah.
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Yarun.
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0850 hours on 7 September over Rumaysh.
	1430	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1515 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.
7 September	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0900 hours over Rumaysh.
	1355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0325 hours on 8 September over Kafr Killa.
8 September	0315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Kafr Killa.
9 September	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1525 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 September	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0645 hours on 12 September over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 September	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2240 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	A Bombardier CL-327 unmanned aerial vehicle violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the town of Zibqin and then headed westward from the south-east at an altitude of approximately 300 m before disappearing out of sight.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1305	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 0610 hours on 13 September over Naqurah.
13 September	1050	An Israeli enemy agricultural aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the town of Wazzani. It circled over that town before leaving at 1100 hours, heading towards occupied Palestinian territory.
14 September	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
15 September	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1745 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1135 hours over Aytarun.
	1755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2210 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0510 hours on 16 September over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 September	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours over Rumaysh.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and the Shuf before leaving at 1425 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens at 1140 hours and did not reappear.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Kafr Shuba.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Yarun.
17 September	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before disappearing from radar screens at 1020 hours. It reappeared at 1310 hours over Marjayoun and circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	0950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the Shuf before leaving at 1730 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2300 hours over Naqurah.
18 September	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0715 hours over Rumaysh.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Kafr Killa.
20 September	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 0900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before disappearing from radar screens at 1105 hours. It reappeared at 1215 hours over and circled over the South before leaving at 1710 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
21 September	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1800 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1000 hours on 22 September over Rumaysh.
22 September	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1550 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2035 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2320 hours over Naqurah.
23 September	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Matn and Kasrawan before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1235	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 2135 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2245	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0705 hours on 24 September over Rumaysh.
24 September	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1840 hours over Rumaysh.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours over Yarun.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0055 hours on 25 September over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 September	0035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours over Rumaysh.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Yarun.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours over Kafr Shuba.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours over Naqurah.
	1255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0235 hours on 26 September over Rumaysh.
26 September	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2220 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1600 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah and Riyaq before leaving at 0705 hours on 27 September over Rumaysh.
27 September	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1615 hours over Rumaysh.
	1440	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1515 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2355 hours over Aytarun.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0935 hours on 28 September over Alma al-Sha'b.
28 September	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	1530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf before leaving at 1700 hours over Naqurah.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours on 29 September over Rumaysh.
29 September	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2105 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 September	0050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Rumaysh.
	1640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2035 hours over Naqurah.

United Nations A/73/462

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 176

Observer status for the European Public Law Organization in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the European Public Law Organization in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly at the request of Portugal.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 17 August 2018 from the representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/73/191).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.6

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of Cyprus, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the European Public Law Organization in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.6) and announced that Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Romania and Serbia had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Armenia and Lithuania also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.6 without a vote (see para. 7).

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

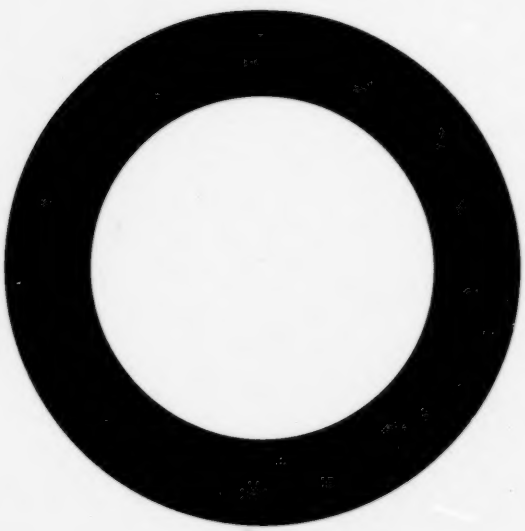
Observer status for the European Public Law Organization in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the European Public Law Organization,

1. *Decides* to invite the European Public Law Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.



United Nations A/73/463

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 174

Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly at the request of Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 2 July 2018 from the Permanent Representatives of Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/73/142).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.4

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of China, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.4) and announced

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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that the Netherlands and the Sudan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Nigeria also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.4 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the New Development Bank,

1. *Decides* to invite the New Development Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/73/464

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 177

Observer status for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly at the request of China.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 17 August 2018 from the representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/73/194).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.7

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of China, also on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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resolution entitled "Observer status for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.7) and announced that Argentina, Cambodia, Israel, Nepal, the Netherlands, Romania, the Sudan, Turkey and Viet Nam had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.7 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Observer status for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank,

1. *Decides* to invite the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/73/465

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 175

Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly at the request of Norway.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 6 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/73/145).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.5

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Norway, also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.5) and announced that Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain and

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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the United States of America had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Seychelles also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.5 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

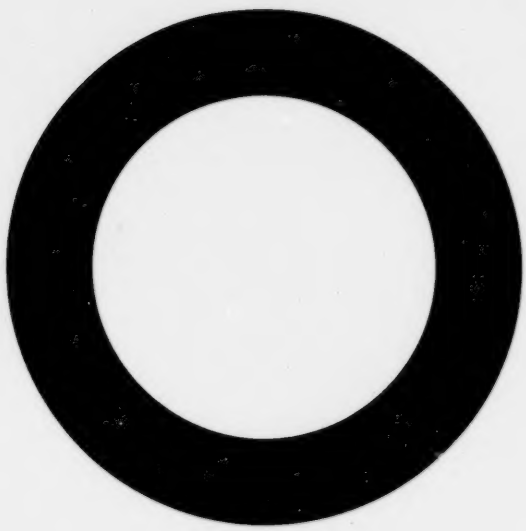
Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.



United Nations A/73/466

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 178

Observer status for the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly at the request of Mongolia.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 23 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/73/231).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.8

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Mongolia, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Paraguay, Portugal, Tajikistan and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.8) and announced that the Sudan

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Austria and the Plurinational State of Bolivia also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.8 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Observer status for the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/73/467

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 171

Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nadia Alexandra **Kalb** (Austria)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly" was included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly decision 72/525.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th and 31st meetings, on 15 October and 1 November 2018. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 10 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/142).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/73/L.9

5. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Mongolia, Norway, Poland and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/73/L.9) and announced that Canada, the Netherlands and Romania had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Lithuania and Ukraine also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

[1] A/C.6/73/SR.14 and A/C.6/73/SR.31.

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6. At the 31st meeting, on 1 November, the Chair of the Committee announced that the Bureau had been informed that the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, had requested that the Committee defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly until the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decides to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Community of Democracies in the Assembly[1] until the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly.

[1] See A/70/142.

United Nations A/73/468

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 136
Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

Sixteenth annual progress report on the implementation of the capital master plan

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered the sixteenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan (A/73/317). The Committee also had before it the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2017 (A/73/5 (Vol. V)) and the related report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board (A/73/353). During its consideration of the above-mentioned reports, the Advisory Committee met with members of the Audit Operations Committee of the Board of Auditors and representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 8 October 2018.

2. The report of the Secretary-General is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/292, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports to it on the implementation of the capital master plan. In the same resolution, the Assembly also requested the Board of Auditors to report to it annually on its oversight activities on the development and implementation of the capital master plan.

3. The main subjects covered in the sixteenth progress report of the Secretary-General include: (a) project status; (b) benefits of the capital master plan; (c) financial status; (d) implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors; (e) recreational facilities; (f) accessibility; (g) assets and gifts; and (h) arbitration.

4. The Board of Auditors indicates that its report focuses on: (a) financial status of the project; (b) project schedule and scope; (c) managing the campus; (d) maximizing the benefits of the renovated campus; and (e) recreational facilities. Annex I to the Board's report provides an update on the status of implementation of the Board's previous recommendations up to the year ended 31 December 2016. Annex II to that report contains a paper issued by the Board entitled "Lessons from the capital master

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plan". The Advisory Committee was informed that the paper drew upon wider knowledge of best practice of major projects, highlighting some of the more important and systemic lessons that are of direct relevance to capital projects.

5. The Board of Auditors indicates that its audit was performed from 19 March to 13 April 2018. It issued five new main recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Secretariat. The observations of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Secretary-General and on the issues raised by the Board are discussed under the relevant headings in section II below.

6. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its decisions 71/546 A and 72/547 A, deferred its consideration of the fourteenth and fifteenth progress reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan (A/71/309 and A/72/294 and A/72/294/Corr.1) and the related reports of the Committee (A/71/541 and A/72/536).

II. Observations and comments

A. Project schedule, scope and financial status

7. The Secretary-General indicates that since the issuance of his fifteenth annual progress report, progress has been made with respect to the administrative close-out of the project as follows: (a) the accounts associated with all 24 guaranteed maximum price contracts with the construction management company have been reconciled and paid; (b) all construction work has been completed for all scopes and subcomponents of the capital master plan project; and (c) all invoices have been paid, with the exception of liabilities related to the two ongoing arbitration cases (see para. 32 below). In its report, the Board of Auditors provides information on the project schedule and scope, including the final completion and certification of work and the administrative close-out (see A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 29–33). The Board notes that the administrative closure of the project cannot be finalized until the litigation cases are concluded, and that since the litigation is at a very early stage, it is not possible to determine a reasonable timeline for the closure of the capital master plan account. **The Advisory Committee notes that the capital master plan project remains ongoing and is not yet closed.**

8. Information on the financial status of the project is provided in paragraphs 22–27 of the report of the Secretary-General. It is indicated that the total approved funding for the capital master plan project amounts to $2,150.4 million, comprising appropriations for the original project scope of $1,876.7 million, donations of $14.3 million, interest income and the plan's working capital reserve amounting to $159.4 million, and funding of $100.0 million provided by the host country for the enhanced security upgrades. Taking into account the associated costs and the cost of the secondary data centre borne by the capital master plan ($154.7 million) and a peacekeeping support account contribution ($4.2 million) for the secondary data centre, the consolidated cost of the capital master plan, excluding the originally planned renovation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and South Annex Buildings, amounts to $2,309.3 million.

9. In section B of its report, the Board of Auditors provides details on the financial status of the project (see A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 7–28), including a breakdown of the estimated and final costs of residual capital works and interim solutions (ibid., table 1). The Board indicates that those solutions, with an initial estimated cost of $35.00 million in 2015, were completed in September 2017 at an actual cost of $37.28 million, compared with the previous year's forecast of $37.30 million.

10. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the table below, showing a comparison of the project duration, scope and costs on the basis of the initial assessment presented in the sixth progress report of the Secretary-General (A/63/477) and the situation reflected in the current, sixteenth progress report.

	Initial assessment (A/63/477)	*Current situation (A/73/317)*	
Duration	Early 2008–mid 2013	May 2008–September 2017	
Scope	• Construction of North Lawn Building • Secretariat Building • Conference Building • General Assembly Building • South Annex Building • Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building • Demolition of temporary North Lawn Conference Building • Landscaping of North Lawn	• Construction of North Lawn Building • Secretariat Building • Conference Building • General Assembly Building • Demolition of temporary North Lawn Conference Building • Landscaping of North Lawn • Security-related work at 42nd and 48th Streets	
		(a) Capital master plan project	$2,150.4 million
		(b) Enhanced security upgrade	$100.0 million
		(c) Associated costs	$139.7 million
		(d) Secondary data centre	$19.2 million
Total cost	**$1,876.7 million**		**$2,309.3 million**

11. **The Advisory Committee notes that, notwithstanding a reduction in the scope of the project reflecting the exclusion of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the South Annex Buildings, the project has suffered significant cost escalation and delays. The Committee also notes that the dedicated resources originally allocated for the renovation of those buildings were repurposed and used for other activities of the project.**

12. In its paper on lessons from the capital master plan (see para. 4 above), the Board of Auditors notes that although there were some extraneous factors which led to cost escalation, there was also a reduction in the scope of work in terms of the renovation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the South Annex Buildings, indicating that the capital master plan project could have been completed within the given budget.

B. Change orders

13. In its previous reports, the Board of Auditors noted that, as of March 2016, there had been over 4,700 change orders with a total value of $497 million. Updated information in the Board's current report shows that as of February 2017, the number of change orders related to capital master plan work had increased to 4,746, with a total value of $498.75 million (see A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 17–21). In that report, the Board also notes that the Secretariat had data regarding contract amendments for change orders and for the total payments made for the contract during the period from March 2017 to March 2018, but did not have information on payments made with regard to change orders alone. In its paper on lessons from the capital master plan, the Board observes that the Secretariat began construction work using designs that

were changed during the course of the work through change orders, and that this approach added risk and uncertainty both in terms of cost and time taken for the work.

14. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that subsequent to the issuance of the Board's paper on lessons from the capital master plan (see para. 4 above), the Secretariat had defined project guidelines for a governance structure with defined authorities and accountability for such construction projects, which were further developed in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic capital review (A/70/697) to include elements such as the roles and responsibilities of the individuals responsible for establishing baseline products and reviewing and approving change orders. **The Committee notes the actions taken thus far and stresses the need for upfront, sound and comprehensive design and project planning, as well as the monitoring of the full and timely application of the construction guidelines for ongoing and future construction projects in order to minimize the number and scope of change orders and avoid risks of cost escalation and delays. The guidelines should also be adapted, as appropriate, on the basis of experience. The Committee will follow up on this matter in the context of relevant future progress reports on construction projects.**

C. Benefits realization

15. In the report of the Secretary-General it is indicated that between 2006 and 2017, energy consumption was reduced by 55 per cent, reflecting reductions of 68 per cent in the consumption of steam and 20 per cent in electricity. The estimated reduction for 2018 is unchanged from 2017. With regard to utilities, the cost of steam, water, electricity and gas in the past six completed bienniums (2006–2007 to 2016–2017) was reduced by some 48 per cent, from $35.9 million in 2006–2007 to $18.6 million in 2016–2017. It is also stated that the cost of utilities is expected to be reduced further in the biennium 2018–2019, to around $17.6 million, representing an overall reduction of 50.9 per cent compared with the biennium 2006–2007 (see A/73/317, para. 21 and tables 2 and 3).

16. The Board of Auditors observes that, while the energy efficiency achieved appears to be in line with the target of 50 per cent, energy savings have fallen from 59 per cent in 2016 to 55 per cent in 2017. The Board further notes that the Energy Dashboard and Reporting Tool has been implemented and can be used to monitor energy consumption at the individual floor or building level. The Board recommends that the Administration explore the utility of the Tool with regard to monitoring the energy consumption of floors and buildings so as to further reduce energy consumption wherever possible. The Board further recommends that the Administration report on reductions in the consumption of water as well (see A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 59–65).

17. **The Advisory Committee expects the Secretary-General to implement the Board's recommendations expeditiously and to report on this matter in his next progress report. The Committee further recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to closely monitor and continue to optimize energy usage, and to continue to report on actual efficiency gains realized in future progress reports.**

D. Recreational facilities

18. Previous reports of the Advisory Committee had included information provided to it on the plans for construction of a recreation facility using resources contributed by the International Olympic Committee that had been accepted by the Secretary-

General. At that time, the Advisory Committee expressed its view that the implementation of such a facility required prior approval by the General Assembly and expressed its expectation that the Secretary-General should provide the reasons for proceeding with the construction of the recreation facility without such prior approval. The Advisory Committee further expressed its expectation that the Secretary-General would seek a further donation or contribution from the International Olympic Committee should any requirements for renovation or maintenance costs or other associated costs arise beyond the first seven years of the existence of the facility (see A/71/541, paras. 33 and 34, and A/72/536, paras. 27 and 28).

19. The current, sixteenth progress report of the Secretary-General does not contain any further information on the recreational facilities. The Board of Auditors does address this issue and provides information on the recreational facilities in paragraphs 73–85 of its report (A/73/5 (Vol. V)). As indicated, the financial contribution of the International Olympic Committee that was accepted by the Secretary-General was to be used to finance the creation of recreational facilities consisting of a gym in the second basement area of the North Lawn Building and an outdoor recreation area to be located on the North Lawn of the United Nations Headquarters campus. The Board indicates that it was informed that the recreation facilities had been constructed but that the gym was not yet functional (ibid., para. 76). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the gym had been officially opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Management on 16 May 2018 and had been fully operational as of June 2018.

20. In its report, the Board of Auditors further indicates that according to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, voluntary contributions require prior approval by the General Assembly if they directly or indirectly involve extra expenditure. The Board observes that the Secretariat only budgeted for the cleaning costs of the facilities for seven years and did not consider the maintenance costs of the facilities beyond seven years. The Board concludes that the facilities are not cost neutral and that approval by the Assembly was therefore required prior to the acceptance of the contribution. **The Advisory Committee concurs with the views expressed by the Board of Auditors.**

21. The Board of Auditors recommends that the Secretariat conduct a comprehensive assessment of the maintenance costs, taking into account all subcomponents of maintenance, such as repair and upkeep of the recreational facilities. The Board further recommends that the Secretariat make adequate arrangements for funding the operational and maintenance costs of assets created as a result of the donation from the International Olympic Committee. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide in his next progress report details on the use, maintenance and operations of the interior and exterior facilities, as well as the related funding modalities during the initial seven-year period and in subsequent years.**

E. Accessibility

22. Information on accessibility issues is provided in paragraphs 66–72 of the report of the Board of Auditors. The Board indicates that in response to the recommendation made in its previous report (A/72/5 (Vol. V)), the Secretariat conducted a survey on iSeek in August 2017 requesting feedback from persons with disabilities on their experiences with accessibility features. The Board indicates that it was informed by the Secretariat that it would consider the feedback provided by the survey and perform an assessment of what could feasibly and reasonably be achieved to address the requirements expressed in the feedback. The Board further indicates that it was

informed that the capital master plan project complied with the 1991 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design applicable at the time of preparation of the project plan, and remained in compliance with that code. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design came into effect after the capital master plan designs had been completed and renovation works had already started. The Board recommends that the Administration: (a) analyse the responses to the survey on iSeek and take remedial measures; and (b) examine the requirements of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and take necessary steps on a progressive basis towards compliance with those standards to ensure accessibility to all individuals with disabilities.

23. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the user survey had indicated a number of areas for accessibility improvement, which are listed in annex I to the present report. The Committee was further informed that, in response to the survey, a number of accessibility improvements had been made in the General Assembly Hall in July and August 2018, including two options for wheelchair access to the podium and wheelchair accessibility at delegate tables, details of which are included in annex II to the present report. The new measures would be tested for a period to determine whether further changes should be made. In addition, the Office of Central Support Services of the Secretariat had engaged disability experts to conduct an accessibility review of the Headquarters premises, the findings of which were expected to be made available during the fourth quarter of 2018. **The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will provide to the General Assembly, at the time of its consideration of the sixteenth progress report on the implementation of the capital master plan, further information on the findings of the accessibility review, as well as an update on the accessibility improvements made.**

24. The Advisory Committee comments further on the above-mentioned issues in its report on the pattern of conferences (A/73/458).

F. Protection of assets

25. In its previous report (A/72/5 (Vol. V)), the Board of Auditors expressed concern about internal controls with respect to the safeguarding of assets, noting, on the basis of its analysis of the Secretariat's physical verification report of 2016, that out of 1,000 assets physically verified, 208 assets (20.8 per cent) could not be located and that the initial location was not indicated for 78 assets. In its current report, the Board provides an update on the status of the above-mentioned 208 missing assets noted in the physical verification report of 2016 (see A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 44–48). With regard to the physical verification for the year 2017, the Board indicates that of the 1,555 assets verified, 266 assets were not found, and furthermore that updated information provided to the Board at the time of reporting indicated that 25 assets were in the process of being written off and 99 assets still had not yet been located.

26. Upon enquiry, the Board informed the Advisory Committee that the value of the above-mentioned 208 assets that could not be located and of the 78 assets for which the initial location was not indicated amounted to $286,502 and $1.19 million, respectively. **The Committee stresses the need to continue to pursue efforts to locate the missing assets and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide an update on progress made, including details on the value of the assets.**

G. Works of art and other gifts

27. With regard to works of art and other gifts, the Board of Auditors observes that the maintenance of the gift registry, as required by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/270, was not complete, and that the Secretariat did not carry out periodic physical verifications of gifts and art works and installations. The Board recommends that the Secretariat maintain an updated registry of works of art and gifts and carry out their physical verification annually to assure their existence.

28. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the current gift registry was maintained on a spreadsheet, but that the Secretariat was in the process of enriching and integrating the registry into the existing computer-aided facilities management system, which required a system upgrade and customization. The scope of work had been defined and the project was targeted for completion by the first quarter of 2019. **The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors expeditiously and report on this matter in his next progress report.**

H. Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors

29. In the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Board of Auditors (A/73/353), it is indicated that: (a) of the 16 outstanding recommendations contained in the Board's previous reports, 4 (25 per cent) have been implemented and 12 (75 per cent) are under implementation; and (b) all eight recommendations issued in the Board's current report are in progress, of which three recommendations are planned to be implemented by the end of 2018 and five by the end of 2019. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with additional information on the planned implementation dates of the recommendations. **The Committee trusts that every effort will be made to implement the remaining recommendations expeditiously and that a comprehensive update on the status of the outstanding recommendations will be provided in the next report of the Board of Auditors and the next progress report of the Secretary-General.**

I. Other issues

Maintenance of the East River fence

30. In its previous report, issued in 2017 (A/72/536), the Advisory Committee recalled that it had been informed in 2016 that the Secretariat planned to incorporate the painting of the East River fence as part of the overall inspection work of the underside of the FDR Drive overhang. In 2016, the Secretariat expected that the inspection would be undertaken at the beginning of 2017 and that, depending on the outcome, remedial works were planned for the summer of 2017 when there would be less vehicular traffic (see A/72/536, para. 26, and A/71/541, para. 32). In 2017, the Committee expressed its disappointment that no progress had been made in addressing the issue and recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to complete the remedial works during the summer of 2018 and to provide an update on the matter in his next progress report (see A/72/536). The Committee notes that the current report of the Secretary-General does not address this issue (see para. 6 above).

31. After having requested an update on the status of the work, the Advisory Committee was informed that the refinishing of the wooden railing was completed in June 2018. The abatement and refinishing of the bulkhead (metal part) was a more

complex and costly project, involving lead abatement and the necessary protection from lead particles, which was estimated to take a full three months and would have to be undertaken during warm weather because of the products that would be used. The Committee was further informed that, according to the Secretary-General, the latter task could not be completed within the resources approved for the Office of Central Support Services in the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 but would remain in the workplan of the Office. The Committee was also informed that efforts to identify resources to complete the required work on the bulkhead continued, and once the required resources became available, the work would be carried out at the earliest possible opportunity. The Committee recalls that in mid-2018, it had received assurances from the Secretariat that the project would be completed by the end of 2018. **The Committee welcomes the progress made and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to complete the remaining works as soon as possible, at the latest by the summer of 2019.**

Arbitration

32. The report of the Board of Auditors (A/73/5 (Vol. V), paras. 22–25) and the report of the Secretary-General (A/73/317, paras. 28–30) provide an update on the two ongoing arbitration cases related to the capital master plan. **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will provide to the General Assembly, at the time of its consideration of the sixteenth annual progress report on the implementation of the capital master plan, further information on how the arbitration cases are evolving.**

III. Conclusions and recommendations

33. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 35 of the report of the Secretary-General. **The Advisory Committee recommends that, subject to its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the General Assembly:**

(a) **Note the progress made since the issuance of the fifteenth annual progress report;**

(b) **Request the Secretary-General to submit a seventeenth progress report on the project for consideration by the General Assembly at the main part of its seventy-fourth session.**

Annex I

Areas identified in the user survey for accessibility improvement

The Secretariat provided the following summary of comments received from users from July 2017 to March 2018:

- The doors at United Nations Headquarters in general are not easy to operate for wheelchair users.
- The automatic doors at the main entrances are often not working (the Office of Central Support Services notes that this issue has been fixed through an upgrade).
- The staff entrance at 42nd Street is not well adapted for wheelchair users in bad weather conditions. Staff are directed to walk downstairs to avoid inclement weather. Wheelchair users have to proceed along the uncovered path with an uphill slope, which is more difficult when wet.
- The automatic doors to the Secretariat Building have no protective roof for people waiting for the doors to open.
- There are a number of accessibility issues in the restrooms, including heavy doors and inaccessible handles. In addition, accessible restrooms are often far away from the conference rooms.
- There should be more seats in the Conference and General Assembly Buildings, for example, where persons with mobility disabilities could sit to rest.
- Wayfinding in the Conference and General Assembly Buildings is not facilitated for those with visual disabilities.
- Directory information for people looking to locate staff in the Secretariat could be improved. Such directory information could be provided near elevators.
- Carpets are hard to travel over with wheelchairs.
- Gift shop aisles are not wide enough for wheelchairs.
- Security staff need training in assisting persons with disabilities.
- The DC-1 Building does not have an exterior button to operate the automatic doors at the main entrance.

Annex II

Accessibility improvements made in the General Assembly Hall

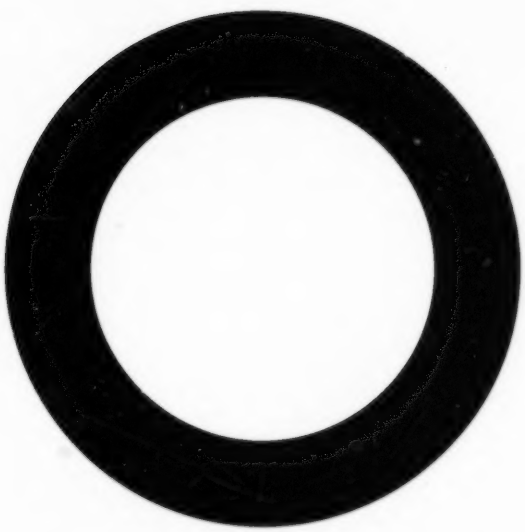
(Information provided by the Secretariat)

1. In response to the user survey for accessibility improvement, the Office of Central Support Services implemented a number of accessibility improvements in the General Assembly Hall in July and August 2018, relating to: (a) wheelchair access to the podium; and (b) wheelchair accessibility at delegate tables. In addition, the Office has engaged disability experts to conduct an accessibility review of the Headquarters premises. The fieldwork for the accessibility review was completed in August 2018. The findings of the review are expected to be made available during the fourth quarter of 2018.

2. With regard to wheelchair access to the podium, two options are now available: (a) a ramp and platform; and (b) a mobile lift with a platform that can be placed temporarily at the podium. A small crew of Office of Central Support Services staff can easily add or remove the ramp and platform or the lift and platform (for its most recent use, on 25 September 2018, the speaker opted to use the ramp and platform).

3. With regard to wheelchair accessibility at delegate tables, modifications were undertaken at six tables along the west side of the General Assembly Hall. The tables themselves were modified to allow space for wheelchairs under the tables. In addition, replacements for the row of three adviser seats behind those delegate tables were constructed using one central flip-up chair and two freely movable chairs to provide more space for manoeuvring wheelchairs behind the delegate tables (replacing the standard fixed chairs with the flip-up and movable chairs or vice versa would be done between meetings on an as-needed basis). These new measures will be tested for a period to determine whether further changes should be made.

4. The (rear) rostrum also has a mobile wheelchair lift that can be installed. The stairs on the east side of the rostrum can be removed and the lift can be inserted. As these elements are quite large, installation or removal would be undertaken between meetings on an as-needed basis. A ramp can be added to enable wheelchair access to the south entrance to room GA-200.



United Nations A/73/469

General Assembly

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2 November 2018

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 22 (a)
Globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the outcome document (see annex),* issued on the occasion of the third ministerial meeting of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries, and respectfully request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22 (a).

(*Signed*) Rodrigo A. **Carazo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex to the letter dated 2 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Third Ministerial Meeting
Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries
New York, September 26th, 2018
Declaration

We, the Members of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries, Ministers of the Foreign Affairs of the Armenia, Belarus, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and the Philippines, having met on September 26th, 2018 at the third Ministerial meeting of the Group on the margins of the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly:

Stress our commitment with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda and other relevant multilateral outcomes;

Recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and that there is a need to better understand and address the diverse and specific development challenges of middle-income countries through a country-context approach;

Acknowledge that identifying and addressing structural gaps can improve the understanding of development needs of middle-income countries, helping to determine mechanisms capable of attending those gaps in a tailored fashion with higher efficiency and precision;

Emphasize the importance of knowledge-sharing platforms and the pivotal role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Middle-Income countries; and we reaffirm that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. Also, *commit* to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

Underscore the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries, in particular the financial, technical, technology transfer and capacity-building support being provided by middle-income countries;

Welcome the continued efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness;

Draw attention to the fact that as many developing countries have recently graduated or will graduate from concessional financing windows because of higher per capita income growth, concerns have been raised over their access to sufficient and affordable long-term financing for SDG investments and that, as per capita income increases above low-income thresholds, access to external (concessional and non-concessional) public finance often decreases faster than can be compensated by increasing tax revenues in per capita terms;

Encourage multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to include multidimensional eligibility criteria in their financial policies,

for more sequenced, phased and gradual assistance that best addresses the opportunities and challenges presented by the diverse realities of middle-income countries;

Recognize those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/gross national income and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/gross national income to the least developed countries, and *Call* on all ODA providers to fulfil their respective commitments;

Recognize that economic growth is not equivalent to advancements towards sustainable development and that, at all levels of per capita income, middle-income countries continue to face serious challenges including obstacles in relation to poverty eradication, inequality, external debt and environmental vulnerabilities, among others. Improvement in macroeconomic indicators does not necessarily reflect advancements in the eradication of poverty, given that high inequality, or even a rise in inequality, remains pervasive in middle-income countries, even in those countries with high economic growth;

Note with concern that the graduation process, based on per capita income, does not foresee means of accompaniment and follow-up from intergovernmental organizations nor international financial institutions to countries that transit from one level of income to another;

Urge the United Nations Development System, especially now after its reform, to elaborate a comprehensive UN system-wide and long-term strategy aimed at facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated support towards middle-income countries;

Acknowledge the efforts made by the Group in advancing our vision in the United Nations system, including our active participation and statements on behalf of the interests of the Group in key negotiations and events including the organization of a working roundtable on "The way forward of the UNDS in MICS", our participation on the ECOSOC Operational Activities Segment, the Forum on Financing for Development, and the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development;

Welcome the convening of the High-Level meetings of the Group with the Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, DESA Under-Secretary General, the President of the 72nd Session of the General Assembly and the Chief Economist in order to continue the promotion of a system-wide consideration of the principles and needs of our Group;

Highlight the need to establish a road map, jointly with the Department of Social and Economic Affairs and relevant organizations, in order to address the most imperative sustainable development needs of middle-income countries and the achievement of the sustainable development goals and other internationally agreed goals;

Stress the need to increase and facilitate the access of middle-income countries to sustainable development and climate change financial sources in support of national development plans and development objectives;

Note that international cooperation is still a powerful tool for complementing middle-income countries' efforts to mobilize public resources domestically to achieve sustainable development;

Look forward to the implementation of the resolution 72/230 "Development cooperation with middle-income countries", in particular the convening of the High-Level Event of the United Nations General Assembly as a way to raise the level of

discussions on the matter and to strengthen the promotion of the interests of middle-income countries;

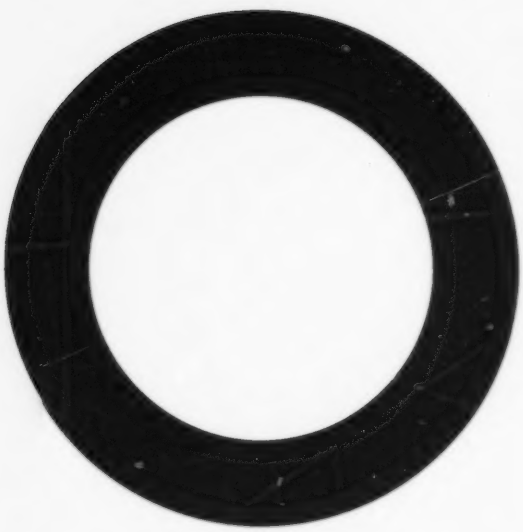
Look forward to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and believe it is a privileged space to continue advancing the agenda of the Middle-Income Countries;

Pledge to continue our work in promoting the need to develop transparent metrics beyond per capita income, building on existing initiatives, to assess development, to reflect an adequate system-wide consideration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and to include the consideration of poverty in all its forms and dimensions in the United Nations System and *Reiterate* our readiness to closely cooperate with the relevant UN agencies and other relevant international financial institutions to this end;

Renew our commitments to the Group as expressed in the terms of reference and *reiterate* our determination to support the advancement of our agenda during the 73rd Session of the General Assembly;

Decide to submit the present political Declaration as an official document of the General Assembly, so that it can be forwarded to the upcoming High-Level Meeting that will discuss the gaps and challenges of middle-income countries in the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, as called for in Resolution 72/230.

New York, September 26th, 2018.



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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 51

University for Peace

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Luis Mauricio Arancibia **Fernández** (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "University for Peace" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item and held a general debate on it at its 16th meeting, on 26 October. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on the item. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/73/313).

4. At the 16th meeting, the Rector of the University for Peace made a statement, which was followed by an interactive dialogue.

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.4/73/L.7

5. At the 16th meeting, on 26 October, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of Argentina, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "University for Peace" (A/C.4/73/L.7). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Cuba, Estonia,

[1] A/C.4/73/SR.16.

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Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Peru and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/73/L.7 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

8. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/79 of 9 December 2015, in which it recalled that, in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, it had approved the idea of establishing the University for Peace as a specialized international centre for higher education, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training and education for peace and its universal promotion within the United Nations system, as well as all preceding resolutions on this item,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Taking into account that in 2020 the University will celebrate 40 years of executing the mandate given to it by the General Assembly of educating and training leaders for peace,

Recognizing the important and varied activities carried out by the University during the period from 2015 to 2018 with the valuable assistance and contributions of Governments, foundations and non-governmental organizations, in particular the progress made in the further development and implementation of the academic programme and in expanding its coverage in various regions of the world,

Noting with appreciation that the University has reaffirmed its commitment to academic excellence throughout its doctoral and master's degree programmes in areas related to peace studies, security and the environment, which include two master's degree programmes taught in Spanish,

Noting with appreciation also that the majority of the students and alumni are women, and acknowledging the fact that women play a critical role as peacebuilders at the international, national and local levels,

Noting that the University places special emphasis on the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and the peaceful settlement of disputes and that it has launched capacity-building programmes in the areas of access to justice, international human rights law, post-conflict consensus-building and training of academic experts in the techniques of peaceful conflict resolution,

Noting with appreciation the support provided to the University by the host country, Costa Rica,

Recognizing the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and the need to coordinate efforts for its implementation,

Recognizing also the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities

[1] Resolution 70/1.

for all, in particular its target 4.b, which aims to substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries by 2020,

Outlining the new initiatives of the University, such as the off-campus master's degree programme in transnational crime and justice, the master's degree programme in peace, governance and security and the seminars and workshops on international law and access to justice in Latin America,

Taking note of the commitment of the University in its support to the work of the United Nations, and recognizing its contribution through programmes focused on peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Considering the importance of promoting education for peace that fosters respect for the values inherent in peace and universal coexistence among people, including respect for the life, dignity and integrity of human beings, as well as friendship and solidarity among people irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture, in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering also the need for the University to consolidate its development and the relaunch of its activities,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/79, outlining the progress made with regard to the administrative and financial stabilization of the University for Peace and through its recent process of academic reform through the implementation of its innovative programmes on critical subjects related to peace and security;[2]

2. *Requests* the University, given its role in developing new concepts and approaches to security through education, training and research in order to respond effectively to emerging threats to peace, to find viable ways to further strengthen cooperation with the United Nations system;

3. *Recalls* its resolution 64/83 of 10 December 2009, and reiterates the request made to the Secretary-General to establish, under his leadership, a trust fund for peace to facilitate the receipt of voluntary contributions to the University;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand the scope for using the services of the University as part of his conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts through the training of staff, especially those concerned with peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in order to strengthen their capacities in this area, and in the promotion of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[3] and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[1]

5. *Requests* Member States to take the lead in supporting the mission of the University by recognizing the institution and, when possible, making financial contributions that will make it possible for the University to offer its programmes of study to all students who wish to participate in them, and by facilitating the University's operations in host countries;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,[4] thereby demonstrating their support for an educational institution established pursuant to a General Assembly resolution and devoted to the promotion of a universal culture of peace and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

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[2] A/73/313.

[3] Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1223, No. 19735.

7. *Invites* the University to further strengthen and broaden the outreach of its programmes and activities for cooperation with and capacity-building for Member States in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

8. *Encourages* intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, interested individuals and philanthropists to contribute to the programmes and core budget of the University to enable it to continue to perform its valuable work worldwide in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the substantial transformations that took place in the context of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations with regard to such issues as gender equality and the empowerment of women, human rights, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and climate change;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled "University for Peace", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session a report on the work of the University.

United Nations A/73/471

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Agenda item 53

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Rapporteur: Mr. Luis Mauricio Arancibia **Fernández** (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2018, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 13th, 14th and 15th meetings, on 23, 24 and 25 October. The Committee took action on item 53 at its 15th meeting, on 25 October. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/73/20).

4. At its 1st meeting, on 4 October, the Committee decided to establish a Working Group of the Whole on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, chaired by the delegation of Mexico, to prepare proposals to be submitted under the item.

5. At the 13th meeting, on 23 October, the Chair of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space introduced the report of that Committee.

[1] A/C.4/73/SR.13, A/C.4/73/SR.14 and A/C.4/73/SR.15.

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II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.4/73/L.4

6. At the 15th meeting, on 25 October, the representative of Mexico, in her capacity as Chair of the Working Group of the Whole, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" (A/C.4/73/L.4) and orally revised it by removing operative paragraph 32.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/73/L.4, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 12).

B. Draft decision A/C.4/73/L.6

9. At the 15th meeting, on 25 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Mauritius, Nigeria and Paraguay, introduced a draft decision entitled "Increase in the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" (A/C.4/73/L.6). Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft decision had no programme budget implications.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.4/73/L.6, without a vote (see para. 13).

III. Recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

12. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/101 of 17 December 2007, 62/217 of 22 December 2007, 65/97 of 10 December 2010, 65/271 of 7 April 2011, 66/71 of 9 December 2011, 67/113 of 18 December 2012, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 68/74 and 68/75 of 11 December 2013, 69/85 of 5 December 2014, 70/1 of 25 September 2015, 70/82 of 9 December 2015, 70/230 of 23 December 2015, 71/90 of 6 December 2016, and 72/77 and 72/78 of 7 December 2017,

Emphasizing the significant progress in the development of space science and technology and their applications that has enabled humans to explore the universe, and the extraordinary achievements made in space exploration efforts, including deepening the understanding of the planetary system and the Sun and the Earth itself, in the use of space science and technology for the benefit of all humankind and in the development of the international legal regime governing space activities,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities represented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee and assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all Member States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of international law, including the relevant norms of international space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[1]

Recognizing that all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

Deeply concerned about the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris, which is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the development of peaceful space exploration and applications as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, and the importance of further developing the legal framework to strengthen international cooperation in space,

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, including satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development and can contribute more effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2]

Seriously concerned about the devastating impact of disasters,[3] and desirous of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services and geospatial information for all countries and facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the use of space science and technology and their applications in areas such as tele-health, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resources management and ocean and climate monitoring contribute to achieving the objectives of the global conferences of the United Nations that address various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, particularly poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of infectious diseases, including Ebola virus disease, to the detriment of human life, society and development, and urging the international community to enhance the role of space-based solutions, in particular tele-epidemiology, in monitoring, preparedness and response activities,

Recalling the fact that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, recognized the important role that space science and technology play in promoting sustainable development,[4]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its sixty-first session,[5]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its sixty-first session;[5]

2. *Agrees* that the Committee, at its sixty-second session, should consider the substantive items and convene the working group recommended at its sixty-first session,[6] including holding intersessional consultations as necessary, taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

[2] Resolution 70/1.

[3] The term "disasters" refers to natural or technological disasters.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex, para. 274.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20).

[6] Ibid., para. 384.

3. *Notes* that, at its fifty-seventh session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[7] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/77;

4. *Agrees* that the Legal Subcommittee, at its fifty-eighth session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[8] including holding intersessional consultations as necessary, taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

5. *Urges* Member States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[9] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties in accordance with their national law, as well as incorporating them into their national legislation;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the space law curriculum developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat and published in all official languages of the United Nations could encourage further studies within Member States in cooperation with relevant entities in support of capacity-building efforts in space law and policy;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on the Review of International Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration and Use of Outer Space on the work conducted under its multi-year workplan,[10] as finalized at the fifty-sixth session of the Legal Subcommittee, and notes that the report provides an important source of information and useful guidance for further joint undertakings by spacefaring nations and emerging space nations, as appropriate;

8. *Notes* that, at its fifty-fifth session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[11] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/77;

9. *Agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its fifty-sixth session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[12] including the holding of intersessional consultations as necessary, taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing in discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects to ensure that all countries, in particular developing countries with limited capacity for predicting and mitigating a near-Earth object impact, are aware of potential threats, emphasizes the need for capacity-building for effective emergency response and

[7] Ibid., chap. III.D; see also A/AC.105/1177.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20), paras. 290–291.

[9] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 672, No. 9574); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, No. 13810); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1023, No. 15020); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, No. 23002).

[10] A/AC.105/C.2/112.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20), chap. III.C; see also A/AC.105/1167.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20), paras. 215–217.

disaster management in the event of a near-Earth object impact, and notes with satisfaction the work carried out by the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group to strengthen international cooperation to mitigate the potential threat posed by near-Earth objects, with the support of the Office, serving as the permanent secretariat of the Advisory Group;[13]

11. *Notes with appreciation* that some Member States are already implementing space debris mitigation measures on a voluntary basis, through national mechanisms and consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[14] endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/217, and invites other States to implement, through relevant national mechanisms, the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

12. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of the gradually increasing probability of collisions of space objects, especially those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agrees that international cooperation is needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions;

13. *Urges* all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

14. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, and agrees that the Committee should continue to consider the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end;

15. *Decides* to convene a joint half-day panel discussion of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability, and to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space", a sub-item entitled "Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability";[15]

16. *Emphasizes* the central role of the Office in promoting international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space for economic, social and scientific development, in particular for the benefit of developing countries;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the programme of work undertaken by the Office in 2018 to strengthen international cooperation in the conduct of space activities for peaceful purposes and the use of space science and technology and their applications

[13] See A/AC.105/1138, paras. 205–210.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/62/20), annex.

[15] Ibid., *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20), para. 385.

towards the achievement of the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals, including the workshops and symposiums conducted to build capacity, the assistance provided to developing countries, at their request, in the development of national space policy and legislation in conformity with international space law, and actions implemented to strengthen institutional capacity in space activities;

18. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the activities being carried out by the Office to promote gender equality and the increased role of women in space activities, including through targeted capacity-building and technical advisory activities, and efforts to encourage enhanced involvement of women and girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to those activities;

19. *Requests* the Office to continue to apprise the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee, at their respective sessions in 2019, of the status of its capacity-building activities;

20. *Recognizes* the capacity-building activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, which provide unique benefits for Member States, in particular developing countries, participating in those activities;[16]

21. *Notes with satisfaction* the activities carried out under the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), and recognizes the significant achievements made and the advisory support provided to Member States within the framework of UN-SPIDER since its establishment in 2006[17] with the valuable contributions of its network of regional support offices, and encourages Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the programme with the additional resources necessary to address the increasing demand for support successfully and in a timely manner;

22. *Reiterates* the importance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,[18] in which the value of space-based technology and Earth observation for disaster management and emergency response is recognized, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Office and its UN-SPIDER programme towards promoting international cooperation as a way to enhance the use of space-based technologies and related services at the national and local levels in contributing to the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;2

23. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuous progress made by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems with the support of the Office, in its capacity as executive secretariat of the International Committee, towards achieving compatibility and interoperability among global and regional space-based positioning, navigation and timing systems and in the promotion of the use of global navigation satellite systems and their integration into national infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and notes with appreciation that the International Committee will hold its thirteenth meeting in Xi'an, China, from 4 to 9 November 2018;

24. *Notes with appreciation* that the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, namely, the African regional centres for space science and technology education in the French and English languages, located in Morocco and Nigeria, respectively, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Asia and the Pacific, located in China,

[16] See A/AC.105/1167, sect. II.

[17] Resolution 61/110.

[18] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, located in India, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, with campuses located in Brazil and Mexico, and the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, located in Jordan, have continued their education programmes in 2018, encourages the regional centres to continue to promote greater participation of women in their education programmes, and agrees that the regional centres should continue to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on their activities;

25. *Emphasizes* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist Member States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to that end requests relevant regional organizations and their groups of experts to offer the assistance necessary so that countries can carry out the recommendations of regional conferences, and in that regard notes the importance of the equal participation of women in all fields of science and technology;

26. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the important role played by such organizations as the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the European Space Agency and by conferences and other mechanisms, such as the African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum and the Space Conference of the Americas, in strengthening regional and international cooperation among States;

27. *Notes with satisfaction* the adoption of the African Space Policy and Strategy by the Assembly of the African Union at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2016, and notes that this achievement marks the first step towards the realization of an African outer space programme within the framework of the African Union Agenda 2063;

28. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including strengthening sustainable spatial data infrastructure at the regional and national levels and building resilience to reduce the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

29. *Reiterates* the need to promote the benefits of space technology and its applications in the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and recognizes that the fundamental significance of space science and technology and their applications for global, regional, national and local sustainable development processes should be promoted in the formulation of policies and programmes of action and their implementation, including through efforts towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

30. *Encourages* Member States, to that end, to promote the inclusion in those conferences, summits and processes of the relevance of space science and technology applications and the use of space-derived geospatial data, and in general, space-based data and infrastructures, with the involvement of the Office;

31. *Encourages* the Office to take active part in those conferences, summits and processes and other activities in support of their objectives, as appropriate, and to conduct capacity-building activities, hold lectures and participate in academic and research activities to foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space;

32. *Urges* the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), under the leadership of the Office, to continue to examine how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages entities of the United Nations system to participate, as appropriate, in UN-Space coordination efforts;

33. *Encourages* the Office to continue to conduct capacity-building and outreach activities associated with space security and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, as appropriate, and within the context of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

34. *Also encourages* the Office to continue exploring existing avenues and new opportunities to increase its capability to meet the growing demand for support to strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, in using space science and technology and their applications and to inform the Committee of those efforts;

35. *Agrees* that the Office should pursue greater engagement with industry and private sector entities to further their support for and contributions to the overall work of the Office;

36. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant entities of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, institutions, industry and private sector entities and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of the United Nations Programme on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to support the efforts of the Office to secure additional resources to facilitate the full implementation of its programme of work, including, where appropriate, the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the Office in carrying out technical cooperation and assistance activities, in particular for developing countries;[19]

37. *Endorses* the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subcommittees for the period 2020–2021,[20] and agrees that the Committee and its subcommittees should elect their officers at their respective sessions in 2020 in accordance with that composition;

38. *Also endorses* the decision of the Committee to grant permanent observer status to the European Union, and notes that the European Union will participate in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/276 of 3 May 2011;[21]

39. *Further endorses* the decision of the Committee to grant permanent observer status to the International Organization for Standardization, and to grant the status of observer to the Organization on Space Technologies for Societal Applications (Canada-Europe-United States-Asia-Africa) and For All Moonkind in accordance with the procedures of the Committee;

40. *Encourages* the regional groups to promote active participation in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies by the States members of the Committee that are also members of the respective regional groups.[22]

[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/72/20), para. 326.

[20] Ibid., *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/73/20), paras. 365–370.

[21] Ibid., paras. 371–372.

[22] Ibid., paras. 374–379.

13. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Increase in the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly, taking note of the applications of Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, Mauritius and Paraguay for membership in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[1] decides to appoint those States Members of the United Nations as members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

[1] See notes verbales reproduced in A/AC.105/2018/CRP.8, A/AC.105/2018/CRP.6, A/AC.105/2018/CRP.5, A/AC.105/2018/CRP.4 and A/AC.105/2018/CRP.7. Available from www.unoosa.org.